

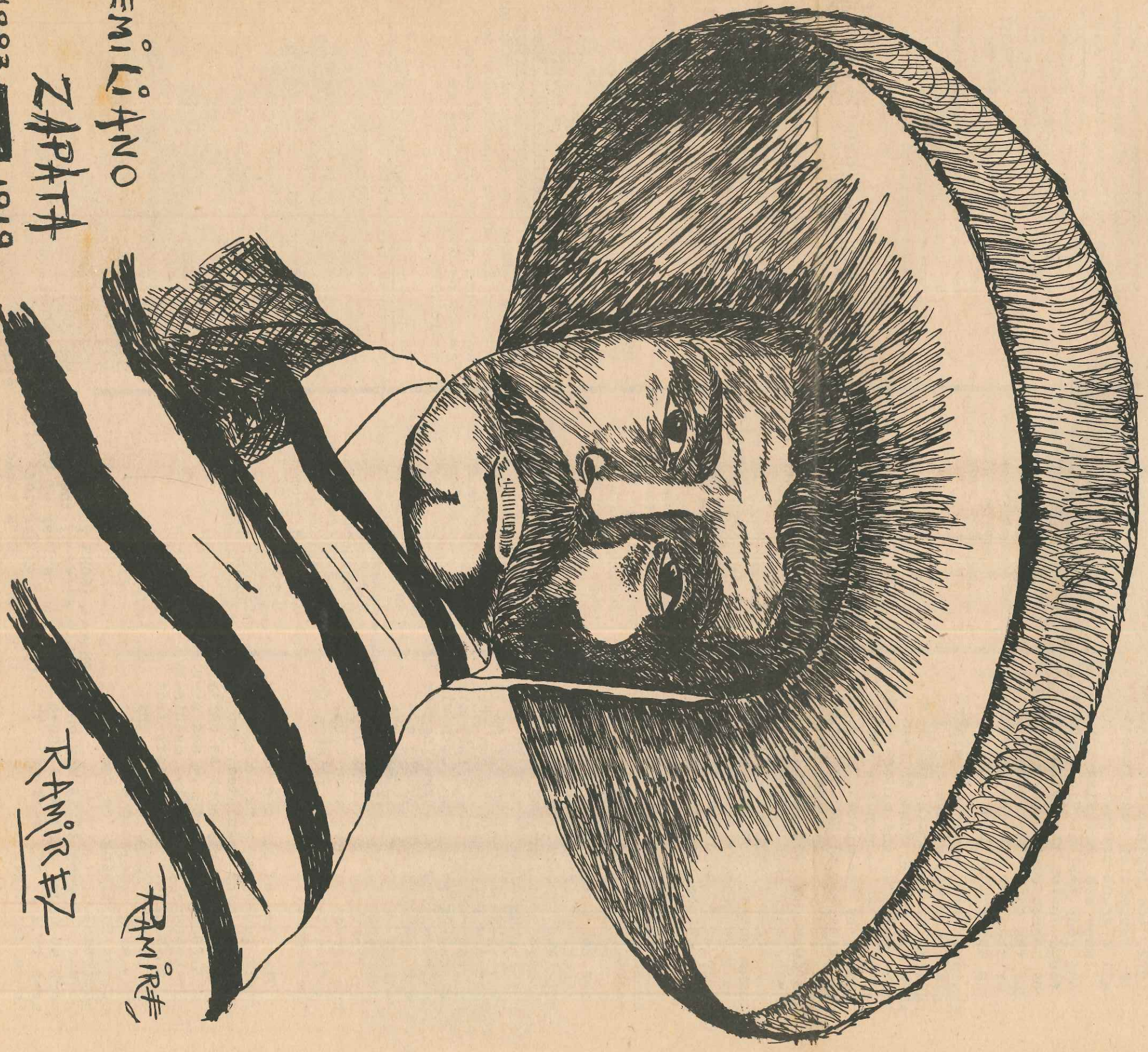
# ADDELANTE RAZZA!

ORGANO DE INFORMACION Y  
MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION

LA RAZA INC. 1825 N. McDonald Appleton, Wis. 54911

JULIO, 72

T i E R R A . Y . L i b e R t A d



Emiliano

Zapata

1883 1919

Ramirez



# DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOE AND HUMAN RELATIONS

The State of Wisconsin has enacted many laws designed to protect the health and safety of migrant workers in the state. Many of these are administered through the Dept of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Alcario Samudio

Puntos principales de  
interes Comun:

1-Migrant Camps. All migrant camps must be inspected and certified by the Department before they are allowed to operate. The camps must meet minimum standards of sanitation and safety and provide adequate housing for migrants. The Dept insures that ventilation, heat, electricity, etc. meet standards before the camp is certified. In the past, only camps which employed six or more workers had to pass this inspection. However, in 1972, the legislature extended the inspection requirement to all migrant camps.

Camps are certified for a one year period. Violations found during the season must be corrected within 5-15 days of the correction orders being written, or the camp operator is subject to prosecution.

2-Minimum Wage. Women and minors under 18 years of age are covered by Wisconsin's minimum wage law. Women must be paid \$1.45 per hour and minors \$1.10 per hour. While men are not covered by the minimum wage law, the state "equal pay for equal work" law provides that if men are doing the same work as women, they should be paid the same wage. If an employer is found not to be paying the minimum wage, the state may sue the employer on behalf of the employees for the back wages owed.

3-Child Labor. Beginning this season, children between 12-17 years of age working in agriculture will be required to have work permits. The youth must present a birth certificate, baptismal record, or any court approved document, to a permit officer (usually located in the local high school) before he is issued a permit. If he can show no proof of age, the permit will not be issued and the youth will not be allowed to work. The fee is 25¢ and is paid by the employer. If the child pays the fee, he is to be reimbursed on his first pay check. (The Dept has agreed to have some UMOS staff act as permit officers for the summer.)

The time of day and number of hours youth may work in agriculture are also regulated. Youth between 12-17 may work as early as 5:00am, and youth 14 and over may operate power-drive machinery if they have a certificate from the Dept of Labor stating that they have completed a school course involving the use of the equipment.

Youth between 12-15 may only work 40 hours per week; those ages 16 & 17 may work only 48 hours per week.

These restrictions are not meant to limit the income of the family, but are intended to protect the well-being of the migrant children.

4-Workmen's Compensation. Any agriculture employer who employs six or more workers on 20 or more more days in a year is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law. This law provides benefits for workers who are injured on the job, including doctor bills and other medical bills.

Information. Your employer is required to have the follo- ing information available for you: state minimum wage poster (and the federal minimum wage poster if he is covered by the law), and the Wisconsin Fair Employment Poster. If he is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law, he should have claim forms available for you. The department has an optional bilingual poster explaining Workmen's Compensation. Other information on migrants may be obtained from the Department Of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 2209, Madison, WI 53701.

1-Los campos. Todos los campos deben de ser inspeccionados y certificados para el uso antes de que sean ocupados por la gente. El departamento de Industria del estado se hara cargo de que los campos esten en buen estado, haya suficiente ventilacion, agua, electricidad, lavadoras, lugar de recreo etc. En el pasado, solo los campos con seis o mas personal estaban cubiertos por la ley; hoy, la ley alcanza a todos. Aun a los campos con una o dos personas.

2-Salario minimo. (Esto es una verguenza pero segun la ley). Las mujeres y menores de edad estan cubiertos por la ley del salario minimo. Las mujeres recibirán cuando menos \$1.45 la hora y los menores \$1.10 la hora. Los hombres no estan protegidos por ley alguna directamente, pero indirectamente, lay ley dice: igual paga para la gente puede demandar al igual pago para igual trabajo. La gente puede demandar al ranchero que no paga el salario minimo.

3-Los ninos. Empezando esta temporada de 1972 los ninos menores de 12 anos no podran trabajar en los campos. Los jovenes de 12 a 17necesitan permiso de trabajo. Este se puede obtener en la oficina de UMOS. Para ello hace falta un certificado de nacimiento o bautismo. El certificado costara 25¢ y sera pagado por el ranchero.

Beneficios del trabajador. El ranchero que ocupe seis o mas trabajadores por espacio de mas de 20 dias al ano, debiera pagar y obtener para sus trabajadores el Workmen's Compensation, Beneficios del Trabajador. Esta ley obliga al ranchero a pagar los danos ocasionados por accidente de trabajo, asi como gastos de doctor y biles de medicinas.

Informacion. El ranchero debe poseer la siguiente informacion accesible para que usted lo pueda mirar.

- A. Un papel donde indique el salario minimo.
- B. Debe guardar record de sus horas de trabajo y salario pagado.
- C. Hojas para reclamo de accidente de trabajo.

\* \* \* \*

La solucion de los problemas esta en uno mismo, con la ayuda de Dios.

Phone: (608) 266-3131  
Other staff of the Department and representatives of United Migrant Opportunity Services will be visiting camps this summer to help migrants with problems.



# Wautoma

# Rejects,

## MIGRANT CHILDREN REJECT- ED IN WAUTOMA

Busing comes to Wautoma

Wautoma: Famous for its migrant influx and center of Migrant activities in the State of Wisconsin closes the door to migrant children. Two buses full of children are bused to neighboring counties, to Portage and Green Lake, for a summer school program.

The Wautoma School Board denied access to their Buildings Reasons:

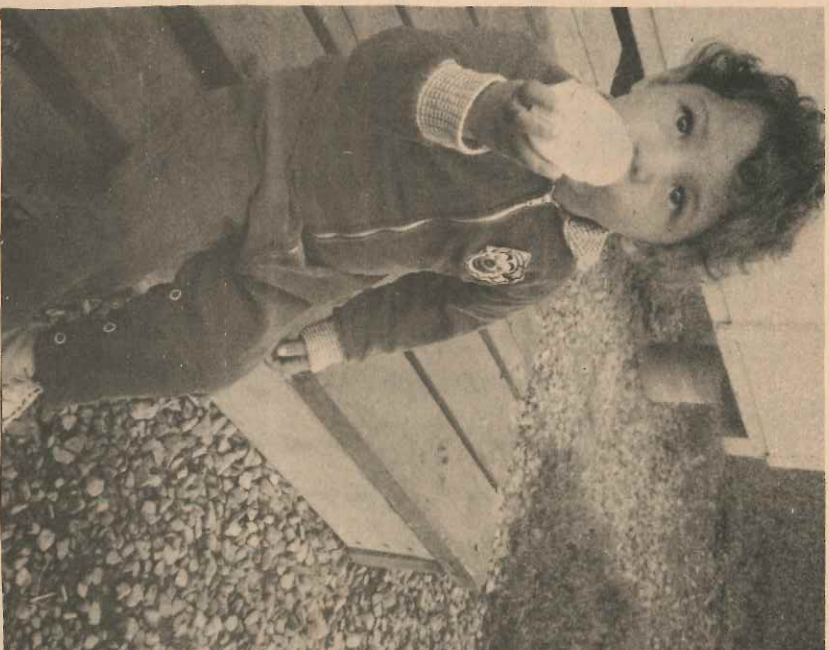
Dear Mr. Fritsch: I am sorry to report that the Board of Education has decided not to approve the use of our facilities for the Migrant Program this year.

The reasons for this decision are: first, the Board seems to think there are less than eight to ten migrants in this area; and this program would not be for regular students in this area; secondly, it would greatly interfere with our maintenance program of our school. I sincerely hope this will not cause you an undue embarrassment. "

Sincerely yours,  
E.G. Burnkrant, Ph.D.

FACTS: Two bus loads of migrant children, 85 kids, attend other school in the area. Berlin, Green Lake, Plover-Portage This is the way some of the areas in the State of Wisconsin welcome migrant; Rejection, Discrimination and Punishment.

Migrant's Contribution to Wisconsin.  
They are: 1. Source of income  
2. Tax Payers  
3. Citizens  
4. Builders of the Wisconsin Agricultural Economy



Me gustaria volar  
romper las amarras  
comenzar otra vez  
Pero... donde? Para que?

2

Amipuerta llegan amigos,  
gente de estudio y corbata  
miembros de iglesia y sociedad  
Andale, hombre! disen; levantate!  
no te arrastres por los campos...  
A donde voy? Amingo, respondo no  
sabes que esto lo conozco  
y quiero

Que el ranchero es injusto?

lo se.  
dictador el troquero?

Tus promesas... son promesas;  
Yo, aqui me quedo.  
Porque soy feliz con mi Vieja  
y mis ninos

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED—Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Therefore, title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, like every program or activity receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, must be operated in compliance with this law.

Si... mi sufrida Vieja...

Y a mis hijos, que los adoro...  
que les doy?  
Un futuro incierto?

3

un porvenir sombrío?  
Y no es el de todos?!!!  
Por mi Vieja y mis huerquillos  
Luchare!!!

Hernando trabajador:  
a luchar  
esto tiene que cambiar  
No tengo escuela, mi amigos  
mi poder, ni dinero...  
Pero tengo orgullo y pasion  
espiritu y firmeza  
Y esto hay que cambiar,  
Cambio quiero  
por mi Vieja y huerquillos.  
Cambio desde hoy.

Por Mi Vieja y Huerquilles

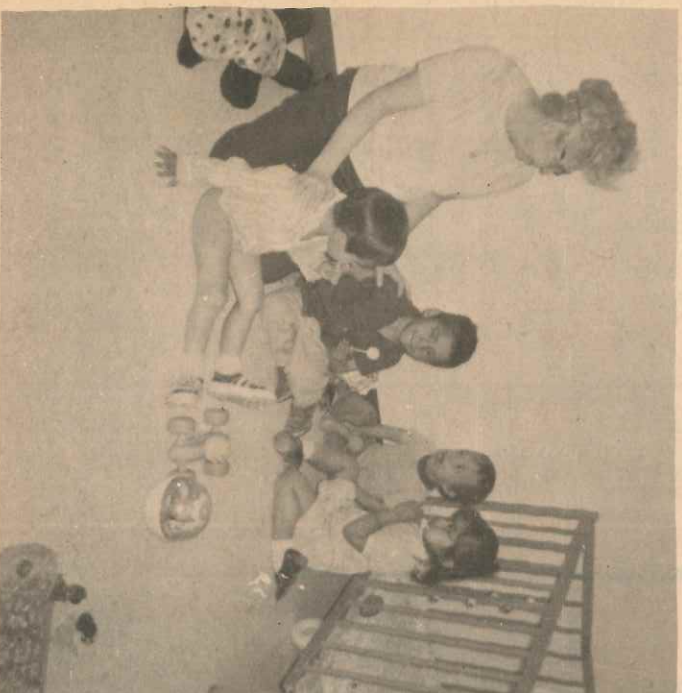
Me guesta el campo,  
él trabajo duro  
me aplasta,  
pero lo agunto.  
El sol, viento, lluvia  
y tormental  
Me conocen; Somos amigos.

Troqueros, rancheros y  
leyes descomocidas  
controlan mi vida  
mi sudor y mi trabajo.  
Encadenado vivo a un duro,  
pero tranquilo campo.

M i g r a n t  
C H I L D r e n



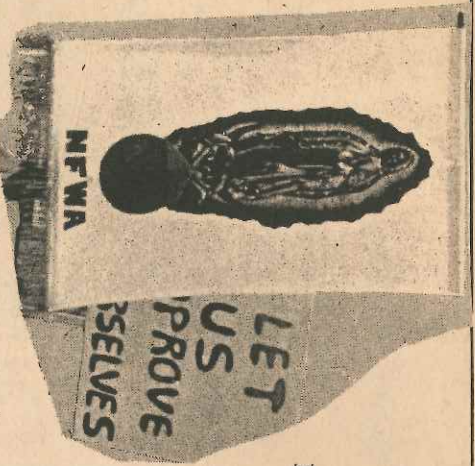
SE PROHIBE LA DISCRIMINACIÓN—El Título VI de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 expresa lo siguiente: "Ninguna persona en Los Estados Unidos será, a base de raza, color, u origen de nacionalidad, excluido de participar en, se le negarán los beneficios de, o será sometido a la discriminación bajo cualquier programa o actividad que reciba ayuda financiera del gobierno federal. Por eso, el Título I de la Ley de Educación Elemental y Secundaria de 1965, como todos los programas o actividades que reciben ayuda financiera del Departamento de Salud, Educación, y Bienestar, tendrá que funcionar de acuerdo con esta ley.



Julio 1972

ADELANTE RAZA! (3)





Excerpt Taken From The Statement  
By Cesar Chavez At The End Of His  
24-Day Fast For Justice

Phoenix, Arizona

June 4, 1972

I am weak in my body but I feel very strong in my spirits. I am happy to end the fast because it is not an easy thing. But it is also not easy for my family and for many of you have worried and worked and sacrificed. The fast was meant as a call to sacrifice for justice and as a reminder of how much suffering there is among farmworkers.

In fact, what is a few days without food in comparison to the daily pain of our brothers and sisters who do back-breaking work in the fields under inhuman conditions and without hope of breaking their cycle of poverty and misery. What a terrible irony it is that the very people who harvest the food we eat do not have enough food for their own children.

We can choose to use our lives for others to bring about a better and more just world for our children. People who make that choice will know hardship and sacrifice. But if you give yourself totally to the nonviolent struggle for peace and justice, you will never go hungry and never be alone. And in giving of yourself you will discover a whole new life full of meaning and love.

The greatest tragedy is to be born but not to live for fear of losing a little security or because we are afraid of loving and giving ourselves to other people.

Our opponents in the agricultural industry are very powerful and farm workers are still weak in money and influence. But we have another kind of power that comes from the justice of our cause.

Need For Change In  
U.S. Education

"For years now, American schools have tried to brainwash the Spanish speaking student and make him forget his rich cultural background," said Henry M. Ramirez Chairman of President Nixon's Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People.

If the Spanish speaking are ever to achieve equality, the American educational system will have to adopt policies and programs that welcome a wide cultural background and encourage bilingual learning. Only then will our students be able to participate fully in American society," he said.

Ramirez pointed out that he consistently sees three barriers to the Spanish speaking students. They are: suppression of the Spanish language, the omission of Spanish history, heritage and folklore from school school curricula; and the Anglo bias of textbooks.

"The suppression of the Spanish language," said Ramirez "is the most overt barrier to education." He continued, "Teachers regard the use of another language as a handicap and a deterrent to Americanization."

Continued...

The Excluded Student states that 30% of Spanish speaking children in the first grade don't speak English as well as their Anglo counterparts. In addition; the lower the socioeconomic background of a family the poorer the child's English impedes their learning abilities. "All too often," said Ramirez, "the child who doesn't speak fluent English is shunted off to special classes for retarded children. He may be intelligent and perfectly capable of expressing himself in Spanish, but because of the lack of bilingual program he is not allowed to develop."



The Green Bay Clinic

The Free Clinic is open every Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. (this day is broken up for pediatricians for children 9-10 and regular doctors 10-11); Thursdays 10-12 noon and on Fridays from 9-11 a.m. We are located at 338 South Chestnut, Green Bay (on the west side of Green Bay somewhat behind the old vocational school ) and the telephone number is 437-4728. No appointment is necessary, just come. There are registered doctors and nurses on hand as well as a counselor if the person should want more help with securing advice on other problems. The doctors will be able to refer the patient to dentists, optometrists, etc. and the people could get such things as physicals for school registration. There are also pharmacies that will issue free medicine for the doctor's prescriptions.



# Arizona Mexican Americans Make History



Hermanos nuestros en el liderato politico. Las mujeres avanzan, ADELANTE!



most re ill dence t. It mem-

ARIZONA CHICANO DELEGATION: Seated, from left, Tom Espinoza, Maclovio Barraza, Anna Maria Chavez, David Durarte, and Jesse Bravo. Standing, from left, Carlos McCormick, Ed Pastore, Nellie Soto, Frank Maish, Lydia de la Varta, and George Baca. Not shown are: Raul Castro, Margaret Rojas and Dan Gallardo.



Barragan Chavez



Segarra Rodriguez

## Latinos Co-Chair Public Platform Hearings



Montoya



Badillo



Chavez



Gisneros

### ACCORDING TO SBA...

The Small Business Administration has more than doubled its total Spanish speaking work force in the past two years, reported a joint task force report issued by President Nixon's Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People and the Small Business Administration, SBA.

The number of Spanish speaking employees at SBA has risen from 2.2% to 5.8% of the total in the period between November, 1969, and November, 1971, not counting employment in Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

### ACCORDING TO "MANO EN MANO" (April Issue)...

testimony presented in hearings before the House Civil Rights Oversight Subcommittee indicates, the 16-point program has been a total failure. In November, 1970, when Nixon announced the 16-point program, 2.9% of federal jobs were held by the Spanish speaking. The most recent available figures indicate that the Spanish speaking still hold only 2.9% of federal jobs, despite the fact that they are 6% of the country's population. Congressman Edward Roybal (Cal.) testified at those hearings that the annual net gain in federal jobs for the Spanish speaking from 1967 to 1969 was 2,300; the annual net gain from 1969 to 1971 was 1,300. In other words, while actual jobs increased, the net gain under the Nixon administration decreased by 1,000 jobs. This is particularly significant considering the fact that at the current rate of increase, it will take 60 years before the Spanish speaking are represented in the federal work force in proportion to their representation in the population as a whole.

Julio 1972

(photos taken from, "MANO EN MANO", April issue.)



Seven of the 12 young migrant students enrolled in the "mass media -communication skills" Title I-Migrant program set up photographic equipment at St. Pius, Appleton. These young people present their radio program every Sunday night during the summer months on WDUX-Waupaca.

ADELANTE RAZA! (S)



Equal Rights Under the Law  
42.U.S.C. § 1981

on 1981, adopted in 1870, provides as follows: "All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to no discrimination, pains, penalties, taxes, and exactions of every kind, and to no other discrimination on the basis of race."

MIGRANTS

Migrants are not prisoners; are free people and citizens of the U.S.

Migrant Camps.

Migrants, as occupants of a house have a:  
(1) right to live on the same level of human dignity as persons outside the camps.  
(2) a right to have friends and visitors.

Rights to access means. A right for migrants to invite and receive visitors to their living quarters and the reciprocal right of the visitors to enter migrant labor camps.

Retaliation; Eviction. A migrant depends totally on growers, crew leaders. A migrant could be fired from the job, or be evicted from housing, site for many reasons. Workers are usually fired by an employer for complaining about conditions or for organizing other workers to protest conditions.

Retaliation is Unlawful. Migrants have constitutional rights to protest against conditions that violate laws enacted for their protection. Migrant and other persons are expressly protected against retaliation for reporting violations of certain statutes, such as the Fair Labor Standard Act, 29 U.S.C. § 215 (a) (3).

A migrant can take action by filing:

- 1. a suit for unlawful retaliation
- 2. a suit for deprivation of civil rights
- 3. a suit for breach of contract.

\* \* \*

CONTRATOS

Son muchas las maneras en que el migrante contrata su tiempo y trabajo. Ejemplos:

- 1) La oficina estatal de empleo cubre para un rancho la orden de trabajo de cierto número de trabajadores.
- 2) Los rancheros reclutan por medio de una agencia privada.
- 3) El troquero recluta para un cierto rancho.
- 4) La familia migrante hace contrato directo con el rancho.
- 5) La familia migrante sale en busca de trabajo y es empleada donde haya trabajo.

\*\*

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Iguales y Amparados

Por La Ley  
42 U.S.C. § 1981

La sección 1981 de la Ley adoptada en 1870 dice: "Todas las personas bajo el amparo de la jurisdicción de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, tendrán los mismos derechos en cada uno de los Estados así como en todo el territorio de la nación, para hacer y enforcing contratos, para demandar, ser testigos, dar evidencia, así como al total e igual beneficio de toda Ley para la protección de persona y propiedad, en la igualdad que estos derechos son garantizados para el ciudadano blanco; y todos estarán sujetos a los mismos castigos, multas, tasas, licencias y contribuciones y no otros".

\* \* \*

Migrantes. Los migrantes no son prisioneros; son hombres y mujeres libres y ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica.

Campamentos de los Migrantes. Los migrantes, como ocupantes de una casa, tienen:

- 1) derecho a vivir en el mismo nivel de dignidad humana como las personas fuera del campo.
- 2) tienen derecho a invitar a sus amigos y dar la bienvenida a los visitantes.

Derecho de Entrada. El derecho de acceso o entrada significa: el derecho que tienen los migrantes de invitar y recibir a los amigos y visitantes en sus casas y el derecho de estos de entrar y salir.



KNOW

YOUR

RIGHTS

- 1-Son pobres
- 2-Son transeuntes
- 3-Hablan muy poco ingles
- 4-Tienen miedo al troquero y rancho
- 5-Han tenido experiencias desagradables con la policia, la ley y las cortes y ahora tratan de evitarles aun cuando tengan derecho o razon.

Julio 1971



## CONOSCA SUS

## DERECHOS

Venganza y despido. El migrante, en muchos casos, depende totalmente del troquero o rancharo. El migrante pierde su trabajo o es despedido del campo por varias razones. A menudo son despididos en venganza, porque tuvieron la valentía de hablar contra las injusticias o ayudaron a otros a hacer lo mismo.

La Venganza es Ilegal. Los migrantes tienen derecho constitucional a protestar los abusos que violan la ley. Así mismo, están protegidos por la ley al reportar y tomar acción contra las violaciones. En caso de despido o venganza el migrante puede tomar acción:

- 1-demandando en la corte esa acción ilegal.
- 2-demandando al rancharo o troquero por ruptura de contrato.
- 3-demando en corte al troquero o rancharo por abuso contra la bienvenida a los visitantes.

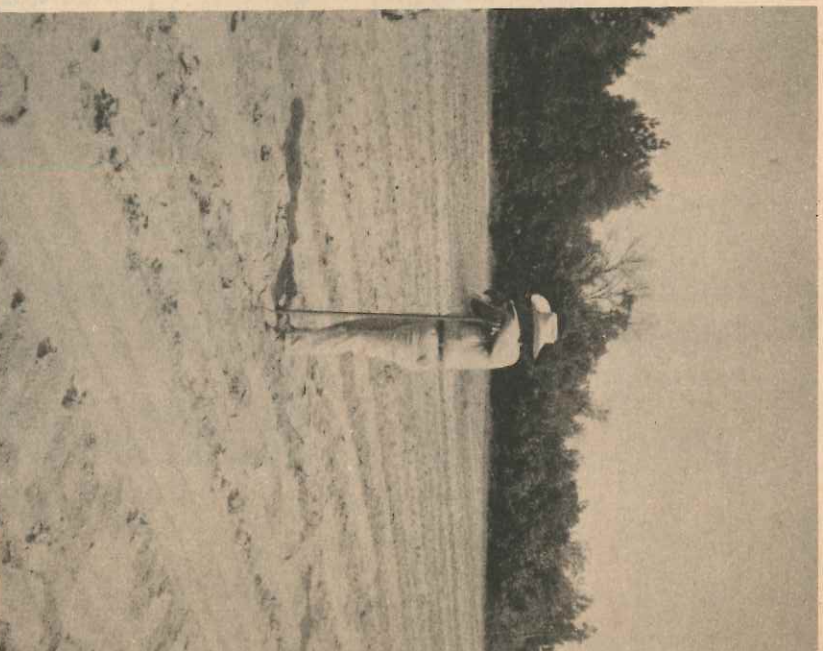
### PROGRAMAS DE ASISTENCIA

Los migrantes y sus familias son elegibles para todos los programas de ayuda del Gobierno:

- A. Estampillas-Comida
- B. Beneficios de Salud
- C. Programas de Educación
- D. Asistencia legal

Pero no todos los migrantes se beneficiarían de estos programas. Razones?

- 1-Los migrantes son ilegalmente declarados "no elegibles".
- 2-No llenan las aplicaciones de reclamo.
- 3-No se dan cuenta de la discriminación y rechazo.



1. bring  
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"Yes"

### BENEFIT PROGRAMS

Migrant workers and their families are eligible for all programs of government assistance, such as:

- A. Food Programs
- B. Health Services
- C. Educational Programs

Not all migrants take advantage of the benefit programs. Reasons?

1. The migrants are unlawfully declared ineligible.
2. If the benefits must be applied for, migrants do not apply.
3. They are not aware that they have been denied anything or subjected to discrimination.

\* \* \*

### MIGRANT CONTRACTS

Migrants get contracted in several ways:

1. The state employment service fills the job order for certain number of workers with the grower.
2. A grower recruits through a private employment agency.
3. A crewleader recruits workers on direct order from the grower.
4. A family of migrants contracts with a grower directly in advance of the season.
5. A family sets out in a migrant stream and picks up jobs and housing wherever he can.

Every contract, written or oral, carries an obligation from both parts. If the contract is broken without a reason there are legal ways to sue for damages. Each contract or agreement is different.

A lawyer should consider the following characteristics for migrant cases:

- 1.) They are poor
- 2.) They are transient
- 3.) Most of them are Mexican Americans
- 4.) Do not speak or write english
- 5.) Migrants are afraid of growers, crewleaders.
- 6.) Migrant experiences with police, law, and courts often have been unfavorable making them anxious to avoid courts.

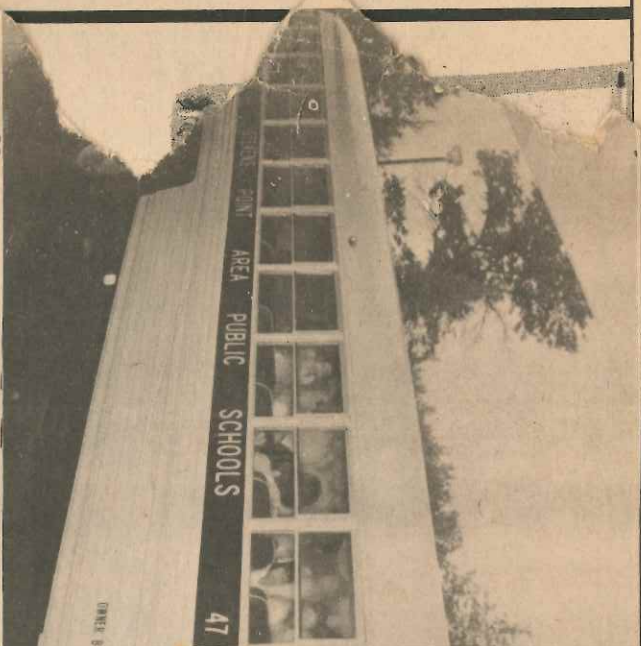
**BENITO JUAREZ**

**El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno**

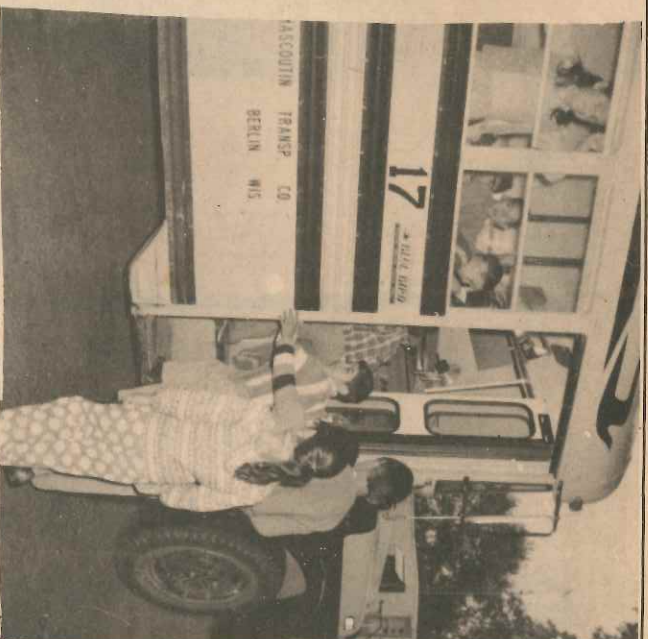
**Es La Paz**

ADELANTE RAZA! (7)





Waushara County children board bus for 18 mile ride to Berlin or 40 mile ride to Plover.



#### TITLE I GROWS BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

The Portage/Waushara County area Title I Migrant Program held at Roosevelt School, Plover, is in full session and growing. In three days enrollment soared from 42 to 79 students, aged 3 weeks to 13 years. The first full week of the program absorbed more than a hundred. With many families only moving in around the 15-20 of July, the for or more busses may be picking up nearly 300 children.

Children are being bussed as far as 40-50 miles because there is no Title I program in the Wautoma area.

The program emphasizes communication skills, tools in daily living. Individualized study, field trips, and experiential learning on a person to person basis serve to equip the children with greater capability to be and to do in today's world.

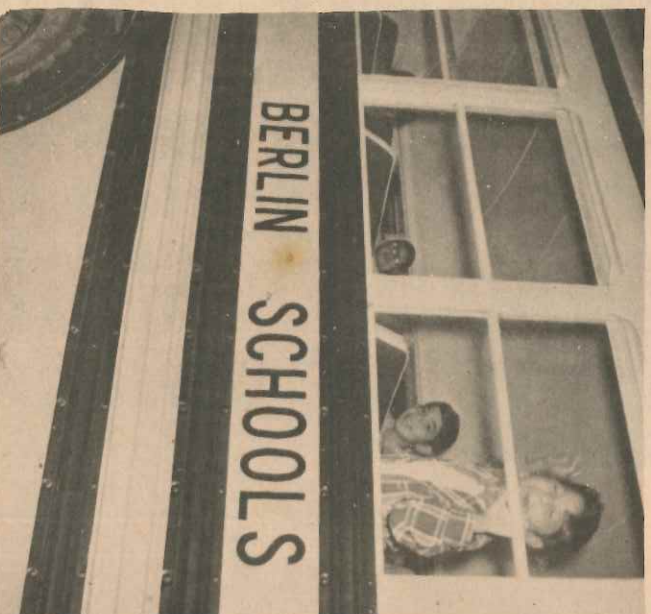
Besides the day sessions for the younger children, a special Teen Program functions evenings. Classes run from 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Presently as a hundredagers are enrolled. As many as a hundred are expected to participate. Classes offered are drivers' Ed., auto mechanics, sewing, cooking, industrial arts, photography, arts and crafts, typing, business education, and English. The teenagers also take part in recreational and sports activities. Watch for feature in the next issue.

#### MIGRANT DAY CARE - NO PLACE TO GO

At a recent parish Council meeting at St. Joseph, Wautoma, Intecia Gonzales Fleming, John Kostishak, and Rolando Ramirez of the Employment Service, Migrant Division, and Sister Ann Kilkelly of the Title I Migrant Program requested the use of the parish hall for a Day Care program for migrant youngsters.

Aware of the closed school doors to migrant children in the Wautoma area, and of small ones remaining behind in camps with 9, 10, and 11 year olds babysitting, the Council refused to waive its \$100 a week rental policy, even though Title I cannot pay such an amount in rent or operation costs.

The Council members did not feel that they should have to allow its use of facilities with out reasonable profit to help pay off the debt on those facilities. This move closed another set of doors to migrant children in Wautoma. Another possibility is presently being probed in the area in an effort to keep 1-4 year olds from taking a 40-50 mile bus ride to Plover each day.



Berlin services Wautoma Children

Hagen el Favor de Mandar  
\$2.00 Por Un Ano De  
Subscripcion De Asiste  
Periodico...  
Les Agradeceremos Mu-  
cho.

How many migrants are there in the county? The lack of an adequate answer has allowed local agencies to sit back and do little to assist migrants in need. It has prevented projects and agencies from receiving the facts which weigh heavily in programming. To find an adequate answer concerned individuals from the Wisconsin State Employment Service, United Migrant Opportunities, the St. Joseph Migrant Apostolate Team, La Raza, Inc., and the Health Clinic met at St. h, Wautoma, July 6, and sound census-ing procedure to arify the migrant situation in Waushara County. Hopefully the results will be available yet this summer.

## Adelante Raza!

Newspaper of La Raza, Inc.

Editor: Mary Anita Sanchez  
Publisher: Humberto Trevino

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Wisconsin.....\$2.00  
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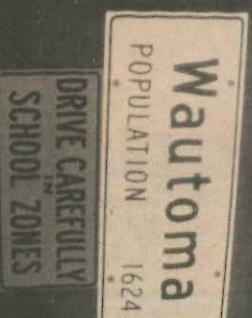
Phone: 739-7758

OUR PAPER IS TO:

- Expose problems and point out possible solutions
- Inform people of services
- Explain our goals
- Help creativity of writers
- Provide a means of communication between La Raza here and La Raza in Illinois, Texas, Michigan, etc.

This is how we, the staff of ADELANTE RAZA!, see our role. Perhaps you see it differently. Let us know--we are interested.

ADELANTE RAZA! (8)



Wautoma-closed to migrant children.

Julie 1977



## OBISPOS DE LA RAZA

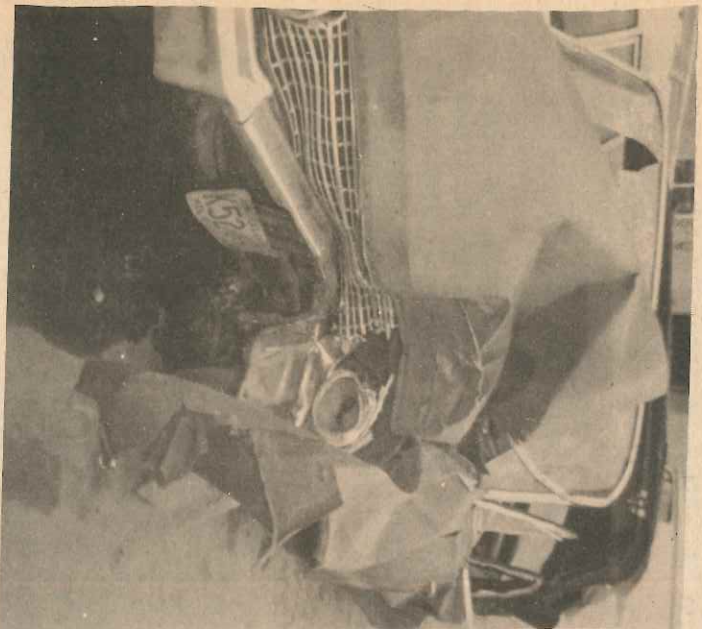
El Dr. Henry M. Ramírez, director del Comité Presidencial de Oportunidades para Hispanoamericanos del Presidente Nixon, piensa que la Iglesia Católica debe de actuar rápidamente designando más Obispos de habla española en la sede Norteamericana.

"Con diez Obispos hispano parlantes, la Iglesia podría tener un gran impacto en la vida de los Católicos en el Suroeste del país," dijo el Dr. Ramirez.

Una gran parte de los Católicos de habla española en los Estados Unidos (estimada en el 25 por ciento) viven en esa área. Actualmente, hay solamente dos Obispos Hispanoamericanos en la Jerarquía-Auxiliar Católica Americana. El Obispo Juan Ursube, de Los Angeles, California, y el Obispos Patrick Flores, de San Antonio, Texas. También de habla española es el Arzobispo Humberto S. Medeiros, de Boston, Massachusetts, nativo de Islas Azores, Portugal.

El Dr. Ramírez, quien estudio el sacerdocio antes de decidirse por la carrera de Educación y Derechos Civiles añadió que la Iglesia Católica "tiene que reconocer que ella puede desempeñar un gran papel en el mejoramiento social de los hispano parlantes, ya que conoce sus problemas y tiene forma de darles solución."

[Nota del editor: Obispos hispano-parlantes, no pueden servir ni a Dios ni al pueblo, a no ser que al mismo tiempo piensen, sientan y se identifiquen con LA RAZA. (El pueblo Chicano, Borricua y Cubano).]

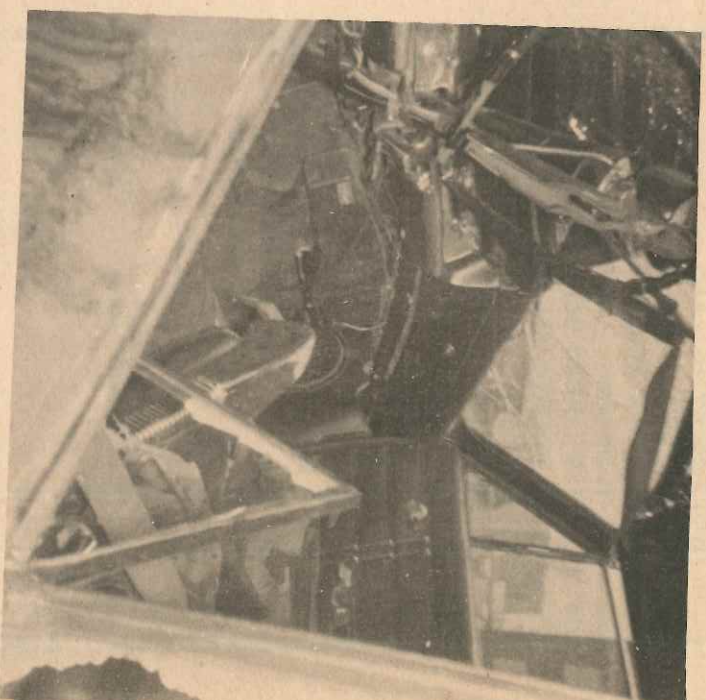


- 10) Does drinking cause me to have difficulty sleeping?
- 11) Has my efficiency decreased since drinking?
- 12) Has drinking ever jeopardized my job or my business?
- 13) Do I drink to escape from worries or troubles?
- 14) Do I drink alone?
- 15) Have I ever had a complete loss of memory as a result of drinking?
- 16) Has my physician ever treated me for drinking?
- 17) Do I drink to build up self-confidence?
- 18) Have I ever been in an institution or a hospital on account of drinking?
- 19) Have I ever felt remorse after drinking?
- 20) Do I crave a drink at a definite time daily?

Julio 1972

"Hey,  
LET'S GO  
DRINKING!"

El que toma mucho  
arriesga su vida y  
la de su hermano.  
Es peligroso beber  
sin cuidado;  
es hombre, quien le  
pone freno.  
Cuatro eran los Chicanos  
ocupantes de este  
carro, todos viven hoy  
pero les costo caro el  
descuido.

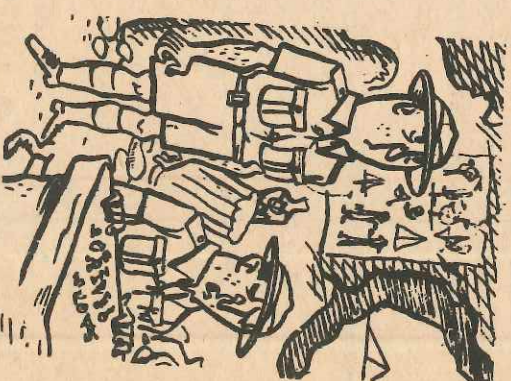


No method of treatment will bring about long term continuing sobriety unless the alcoholic recognizes the nature of his illness, wants help in arresting it, and accepts the fact that for him total abstinence is an absolute necessity.

Unfortunately, wanting help, accepting the fact, and recognizing his illness isn't as easy as it sounds, because alcoholics almost always will deny that they are ill despite the overwhelming evidence that this is, indeed, the fact. It has been the experience of the membership of Alcoholics Anonymous that if the alcoholic can answer "Yes" to as few as three of the following questions he can be sure that alcohol has become or is fast becoming a serious problem for him and his family.

- 1) Have I lost time from work due to drinking?
- 2) Has drinking made my home life unhappy?
- 3) Do I drink because I am shy with people?
- 4) Has drinking affected my reputation?
- 5) Have I gotten into financial difficulties because of my drinking?
- 6) Do I turn to lower companions and an inferior environment because of my drinking?
- 7) Does my drinking make me careless of my family's welfare?
- 8) Has drinking decreased my ambition?
- 9) Do I want a drink "the morning after"?

Alcoholics Anonymous is listed in the telephone directories of the majority of communities. They are ready to help if help is genuinely wanted. Many communities also have alcoholism information and referral services. You will find them listed in the yellow pages of your directory. If not, write to your state Bureau of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. They will give you the necessary information on where to get help.



—El mensaje dice: "Me voy a casa de mamá... Tu comida está en el refrigerador."

ADDELANTE RAZA! (9)



MIGRANT NEWS

Social Service department and other welfare agencies argue about migrant eligibility, and in the meantime, migrants are denied benefits that are entitled by law. This is happening in some counties, not all of them.

Once more, migrant agencies (UMOS) have had a slow start. It was July before things were organized and offices set up to help the migrant. Migrants are in the scene from late May and early June. The first weeks, with slow work, are crucial.

X X X  
The states takes some, but little action about enforcing migrant laws. Three to five camps have already been closed. But there has been no action to improve a state wide situation.

X X

DIOCESAN PASTORAL TEAMS  
PLAN ACTION FOR SUMMER

Priests, religious and lay people joined forces at an interdiocesan workshop held at Guadalupe Center, Endeavor, on June 28th and 29th. The migrant pastoral teams, representing the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and the Dioceses of Madison, La Crosse and Green Bay heard first hand information on the migrant situation in Texas from Texas Mexican-Americans and with them, studied the Wisconsin picture.

LATIN ACTION COUNCIL

Queremos, dejar saber a nuestros lectores que, en el area de Madison, se ha formado un grupo que se llama, "Latin Action Council." Objetivos:

- Dar fuerza y coesion a los grupos Latinos del estado de Wisconsin.
- Ayudar a los grupos Latinos a conseguir dineros para programas.
- Hacer presion politica a las instituciones gubernamentales. Enseanza y ayuda legal, para que respondan a los necesidades del Latino.

Chairman del grupo:

Teresa Olivares

Secretaria:

Wilma Gomez Stump

El grupo puede contar con nuestro apoyo, a la vez que nosotros esperamos ser ayudados.

ADELANTE RAZA! (10)

Jobs Openings

Position: Executive Director for the Racine Spanish Center.

Basic Function: Carries the executive responsibility for the Board of Directors. Perform varied planning, research, evaluation, operations and administration duties.

The Director provides technical assistance to the Center workers in strategy design for Center program. The Director is also involved in long-range programs, services, projects and suggests agencies and organizations which can aid in achieving long-range plans.

BISHOP SUPPORTS BOYCOTT

While visiting in Wautoma, Bishop Patricio Flores went on record saying, "Every conscientious American, every Christian should boycott non-union lettuce. He supported his statement by pointing out that the Church as a whole has favored unionization for the good of people. Definitely it is no new idea to the country."

In the farm workers' situation, however, there has been no protective legislation. People, politicians, and growers have not been willing to listen. The only recourse, then has been and continues to be to boycott.

The bishop noted the state of Arizona, a major lettuce producer, as an example of current resistance. Growers and politicians there have recently passed a law which prevents any unionization as well as participation in consumer boycotts. With added complicated procedures, the state can ward off any united action during the growing season, leaving farm workers defenseless and voiceless in the face of discrimination and injustice.

In response to the law, farm workers tried to reach the legislature, only to find that their letters and petitions were often merely thrown into waste baskets in front of them. When a group of workers requested a meeting with the governor, he coolly replied, "As far as I am concerned, these people do not exist."

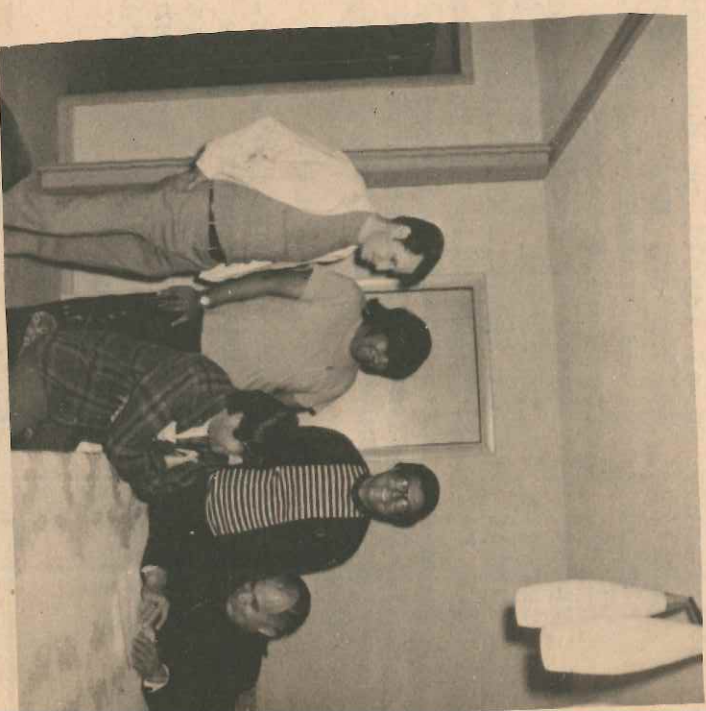
This incident has not killed "La Causa." On the contrary, it has added impetus to the nationwide lettuce boycott.

On with the boycott - do not buy non-union lettuce.

U.M.O.S. INC.  
809 W. Greenfield Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204  
Telephone: 671-5700

Title: Bi-lingual Bi-cultural Early Childhood Development Project Director

Basic Function: Works directly with the Parent Advisory Council and the UMOS Milwaukee Area Advisory Council in planning, the supervising and directing the Bi-lingual Bi-cultural Early Childhood Development Project in accordance with the guidelines set by HEW, Office of Childhood Development, Head-start Child Development.



Bishop Flores (seated right) discusses Wautoma itinerary with Father Pancho (seated), (L to R) standing) Arnoldo Sevilla, Milwaukee, Margarito Martinez, Coloma, Ruben Alfara, Lansing Michigan, who accompanied the Bishop on his tour of migrant camps.



Bishop Flores meets local resident, Julian Ruiz (second from left) while (L to R) Margarito Martinez, Arnoldo Sevilla, Father Dennis Morzalla, Br. Sebastian, and Father Pancho look on.

Julio 1972



CAMPOS DE LOS MIGRANTES

Algunos detalles que usted debe saber y estan escritos en el Indice del código de leyes del estado de Wisconsin y se refieren a los campos de los migrantes.

Lugar. Ind.49.05.

1. El lugar no tendrá charcol de agua ni soquete.
2. El lugar estara limpio y libre de plantas daninas, nocivas y venenosas.
3. Tendrá suficiente espacio para la recreacion de las familias.

Casas. Ind.49.08.

4. Las familias con niños de mas seis años dispondrian de lugar y espacio de dormir separado para los padres.
5. Dispondia de espacio separado para los diferentes sexos.
8. Cada habitación o cuarto tendrá una ventana hacia fuera, al aire fresco.

Rejilla. Ind.49.09.

Los screens o rejillas deberan cubrir toda ventana o puerta que de al exterior y será para proteger la gente de moscas, sancudos y otros insectos.

Calor. Ind.49.10.

Cada casa deberá de disponer de calefacción para las noches frias.

Electricidad. Ind.49.11

Banos. Ind.49.12.

Los baños para uso común estaran estaran ventilados y limpios.

Limpieza y aseo. Ind.49.13.

El lugar de la limpieza, laundry, y aseo estaran provistos de agua fría y caliente y habra espacio suficiente para todos los del campo.

Cocina y comedor. Ind. 49.14.

1. Cada familia dispondra de:
  - A. Una estufa
  - B. Un refrigerador
  - C. Sillas y mesa
16. Un sink grande para lavar los platos y utensilios de cocina.

Garbage. Ind.49.15.

Habra cubetas para el garbage que serán limpiadas frecuentemente.

Ratas e insectos. Ind.49.16.

El lugar y las casas estaran libres de ratas, insectos y otros animales daninos.

Cuartos de dormir Ind.49.17.

Fuego y Auxilio Inmediato. Ind.49.18.

6. Cada campo tendrá a la dis-  
posicion de todos sus ocu-  
pantes mecanismos para  
controlar el fuego.
7. Asi mismo, estará a todos  
accesible y a todas horas  
un first aid quit; medicinas  
de emergencia.

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Julio 1972

MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS

Highlights of the Wisconsin legal code for migrant camps:

Housing Site. Ind.49.05.

1. Housing sites shall be well drained and free from depressions in which water may stagnate.
2. Grounds within the housing shall be free from debris, noxious plants...
3. The housing site shall provide a space for recreation...

Housing. Ind.49.08.

4. Housing used for families with one or more children over 6 years of age shall have an aom or partitioned sleeping area for the husband and wife.
5. Separate sleeping accommodations shall be provided for each sex or each family.
8. Each habitable room shall have at least one window or skylight opening directly to the out-of-doors.

Screening. Ind.49.09.

- (1) All outside openings shall be protected with screening...
- (2) All screen doors shall be tight fitting in good repair, and equipped with self-closing devices.

Heating. Ind.49.10.

Heat shall be provided in each room.

Electricity. Ind. 49.11.

Toilets. Ind.49.12.

- (6) Common use toilets and privies shall be well-lighted and ventilated and s shall be clean and sanitary.

Bathing, Laundry and Handwashing. Ind.49.13.

Bathing and handwashing facilities, supplied with adequate hot and cold water under pressure, shall be provided for the use of all occupants.

Cooking and Eating Facilities. Ind.49.14.

- (1) Shall provide...

- A). a cookstove
- B). adequate food storage
- C). mechanical refrigeration of food

- (16) A sink with ample facilities for pro-  
viding hot water shall be provided  
for washing dishes and kitchen utensils.

Garbage. Ind.49.15.

Insect and Rodent Control. Ind.49.16.

Housing and facilities shall be free of insects, rodents, and other vermin.

Sleeping Facilities. Ind.49.17.

Fire. Safety and First aid. Ind.49.18.

- (6) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided in a readily accessible place located. more than 100 feet from each housing unit.
- (7) First aid facilities shall be pro-  
vided and readily accessible for  
use at all times.

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Laws Mean Nothing Unless Enforced.

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Estas son leyes del estado de Wis-  
consin. El departamento de Industria,  
Trabajo y Relaciones Humanas se  
haran cargo de implementar dichas leyes.  
En caso de inaccion, los ocupantes del  
campo podrán demandar en corte a depar-  
tamento por su inaccion.

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Recuerde estas leyes; guarde el papel,  
porque le puede servir.  
Nunca tenga miedo de tomar accion.

ADELANTE RAZA! (11)



Nosotros, como editor  
y publicador, tenemos  
el derecho sobre el  
contenido de lo que  
se escribe en este  
periódico.

The editors of this  
paper are responsible  
for the Contents...

# HAY QUE TOMAR ACCION

INVITACION CORDIAL  
AL DIA DEL

DESPERTAR  
CAMPESIÑO

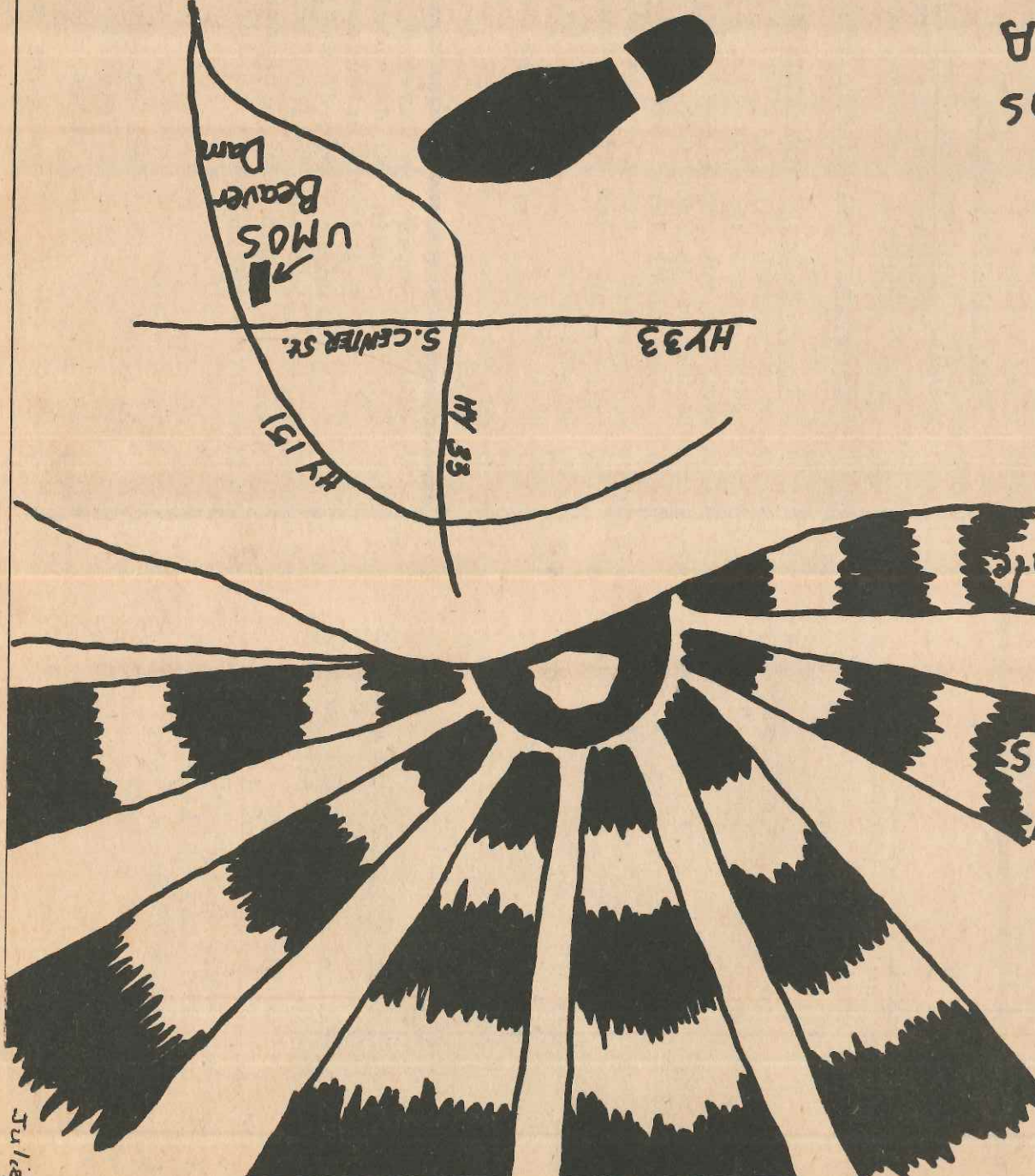
BEAVER DAM WIS  
JULIO 16 1972

De las 2:00 P.M. en adelante  
INVITADA DE HONOR  
Mrs. J. Flores

Se dara informacion  
sobre las nuevas leyes  
que protegen a los campesinos.

HABRA: MUSICA  
REFRESLOS  
CEBEZA  
PARA MAS INFORMACION  
HABLA A:

MILWAUKEE: 671-5700 KENOSHA: 658-1182  
SHEBOGAN: 458-7766 (12) BEAVER DAM 887-7233



ADELANTE RAZA!

Julio 1972